GOTHA, Germany, March 25, 1867. It is remarkable what different zones of climate are found on the same parallel of 51°, or thereabouts, from Southampton to this place. One might say, Indeed, that the whole continent of Europe is (subbected to a greater diversity of climatic influences than any other equal portion of the earth's snrface; yet one would scarcely expect to find such marked differences within a space of some 600 or 700 miles, in The same line of latitude, and an altitude above the Bea level, varying not more than 1,000 feet.

The day after our arrival at Southampton, Feb. 20, Corresponded to the 20th of April at New-York. The fields were a vivid green, early Spring-flowers were everywhere in blossom, bees were already humming about the fragrant gorse, and the elms and lime-trees were brown with their swelling buds. Among the rains of Netley Abbey, where the sunshine lay warm upon the ivy and the birds sang boldly and con-Tinually, we fancied ourselves in the heart of Summer. Laborers in their shirt-sleeves plowed and dug the gardens, and children ran barefoot about the thatched cottages. It was the beginning of a Spring so deliberate in its movement, so very gradual in its Bevelopment, that an American can form no idea of the season. By the 20th of May, the trees about New-York, the flowers, garden-vegetables, and grain-fields will have tovertaken these, accomplishing in six weeks the growth of nearly four months in England. ou can thus understand Coleridge's line :

" And the Spring comes slowly up this way." On the Isle of Wight, where I spent two days, I found not only the temperature but the vegetation of the Mediterranean shore. About Newport the reamental shrubbery consists principally of the Italian laurel, the myrtie, and lauristinus, the latter being already in full bloom. Side by side with these grow the lilac (which, in Norway, blossoms under the Arctic Circle), viburnum, and other Northern shrubs. In the parks and pleasure-grounds you see the Roman ilex and the cedar of Lebanon in company with Scotch firs and larches. At Farringford, Mr. Tennyson has two specimens of the ilex, which, for luxuriant beauty of form, I have never seen surpassed in Italy. Among his trees I also found a spleudid magnolia grandiflora, the Italian umbreflapine, cypress, and a variety of the araucaria. The Jan-palm of China (chamerops excelsa) has been planted in the Queen's gardens at Osborne, and has grown, thus far, without requiring any protection cturing the Winter.

Mr. Tennyson's sequoia (the giant of California), which was planted by the hand of Garibaldi, is now briving vigorously. His gardener was obliged to protect it by a wire cage, and, I suspect, is still a ittle nervous whenever a stranger approaches the Illustrious tree. In all the sheltered neeks of the park snowdrops, cowslips, and daffodils were blooming, and one rhododendren already lit up with rosy fires the dark-green of the "dry-tongued lauwel." I shall not offend the Lares of Farringford by any details of the life they guard; but the many friends of the poet, beyond the Atlantic, will be satsfied to know that not one inch of his six feet of stature has yet been bent by time. He is still erect, rigorous and full of creative life. Many a golden line will yet flow from that full-voiced fountain of

During the four days I spent in the south of England, I had little opportunity to observe the agricultural processes of the season. But the careful drainage of the fields was evident, as well as the heavy manuring for the Spring crops. Near Southampton, about three times the quantity of lime which our farmers apply to the soil is used. The plowing is not generally so deep as in the central counties of England. Much of the soil is a cold clayey loam, yet the crops, so far as I could judge, promised well. The same amount of care and labor, however, applied to American farms, would be even better repaid.

Nothing can be more picturesque to the eye than the little hamlets of thatched cottages, each with its looming wall-flowers beside the door and its clump of lilac or laurel in the contracted garden; yet, I magine, there is no healthy atmosphere under those low-browed caves. The windows are few and small ; the floors frequently on a level with the earth, and more than once I saw fetid pools at the very doors. Such cottages are no longer built, and in time they will disappear from England. I regret, therefore, that the modern substitute should be so irredeem-The new houses are simply cubes of brick with roofs of large slates: far and wide one is an exact copy of the other. I am told that they are very slightly built, and that many will have to be re newed in 20 or 30 years. If so, the English must be changing in character, and the preponderance of that conservative spirit which seeks the massive and the permanent everywhere, must be passing away.

There are signs of fermentation, it is not to be denied. For the first time, I detected evidences of an aggressive, insolent spirit among the lower classes. This is not imaginary, for it was unexpected, and The experiences of some of my friends confirm it. The English laborer seems to be fierce and brutal when aroused, in proportion as he is ordinarily patient, and, ignorant as he may be, he has at last become aware of the fact that the interests of his class have been shamefully neglected. I doubt whether the partial extension of suffrage, proposed by the Government, will do much toward allaying the present excitement. There are material agencies at work (as, for instance the gradual concentration of landed property in still fewer and fewer hands) which political concessions will not affect. One need not, therefore, expect a revolution; the English people are the least revolutionary of any in the world : but I should not be surprised if there were serious disturbances in many departments of labor.

We left London for Brussels the first week in this month. Two or three hours sufficed to transport us from the green, rolling landscapes of Kent to the cold levels of Picardy, with their highways lined with stiff poplars, diminishing to a point in the distance, like a lesson in perspective. Perhaps the grass was rather shorter, and the buds of the early shrubbery not quite so ready to burst; but otherwise there was no perceptible change. Spring was already there, as distinctly as in England.

The journey from London to Brussels is now made in ten hours and a half, by way of Calais. In crossand the little corner of France, there is no examina tion of baggage for through passengers. One still finds the same old diminutive, uncomfortable Chanmel boats, over which the spray dashes from stem to stern when the sea is at all rough, but in all other respects the transit has been made very convenient and agreeable. We had a railroad accident on the way-by the by, the first I ever saw in Europe. The connecting rod (whatever that may be) of the locoenotive snapped, soon after we had crossed the Belgian frontier, and we were delayed between two and three hours, reaching Brussels at 9 in the evening. It may serve as a comparison of prices to may that I paid four francs and a half (about 84 cents. gold), for the conveyance of four persons and baggage from the station to the hotel-a distance of a mile and a half.

About Brussels, and further on our journey through Belgium, I found the vegetation from two to three weeks later than in England. As we went eastward, a brown tint began to creep over the meadows; the buds no longer showed the green of the unfolding loaves; less work had been done in the gardens and fields; and ridges of dirty snow still lay in the shade of hedges or on the northern slopes of hills. Nevertheless, even here, where population is most dense at least ten-fold more so than in the most populous pertions of the United States) and where agriculture seemed already to have reached its ptmost development, I found that many rifling odds and ends of the soil, formerly neglected, have been turned to use. For instance, the mounds of apparently barren earth left from railroad cutsings have been thickly planted with pines, larches, and other trees which easily thrive; swamps, too low and moist to be drained for pastitre or grain, have been ridged and set with rows of willows, and every available shelf of the hills, though but three bet in width, is made to prounce some sort of a possible crop. I wish our farmers, whose Cubition seems

to be to possess the greatest number of scree, sound

see what results are obtained not only from small tracts, but from soil which they would consider

On the uplands between Verviers and Aix-la Chapelle, the snow still lay in unmelted drifts. Although it disappeared as we descended to the plain of the Rhine, there was a marked changed between the latter and that of Belgium. The country about Cologne would correspond, in its stage of development, to the neighborhood of New-York on the 1st of April, or about three weeks earlier. The Spring, here, moves more slowly than with us, yet a little more rapidly than in England. The north wind, blowing from the Baltic, was raw and chilly, and there was still a menace of snow in the cloudy sky.

Leaving Bologne, we took a new railroad through the mountainous parts of Westphalia and Northern Nassan, to Giessen. No sooner had we left the plain of the Rhine than all appearance of spring vanished the scenery of the road-as varied and beautiful as that of any railway in Germany-was hidden by squalls of snow, and long before reaching Giessen we had entered a region of Winter. Here, labor had not yet commenced, either in the gardens or the fields; the cattle were in their stalls, and the people seemed to venture forth from their villages only upon some errand of necessity. It was a depressing change from the bright, animated, cheerful scenes of England and Belgium, which we had so recently left behind.

From Glessen to Gotha is a journey of seven hours and a quarter. Having passed the mountainous country to the east of the Rhine, we were fairly entered into the heart of Germany, and found Winter-nothing but Winter! The snow, which I had fancied might be a temporary phenomenon, became a permanent part of the landscape. It grew deeper as we advanced, and finally lay thick on valley as on mountain, except upon some low, moist meadows along the Werra River, where flocks of sheep were cropping the tufts of late Autumn grass. It might have been January in Gotha, as well as March, so thoroughly white and bleak was the plain stretching from the city to the mountains.

Since our arrival, we have had three additional snow-storms, with a temperature varying from 100 to 40° of Fahrenheit. Two or three moderate days remove the snow from all the warmer slopes and exposures of the soil; then the clouds gather, the storm comes on again, and a sharp wind from the north fellows. Nature seems here to "die into life" with pangs far more sharp and fierce than the death of Autumn. Our March is disagreeable enough, but it seems mild and gentle in contrast with this hideous recurrence of the worst feature of Winter. The young grass has not grown the sixteenth of an inch in the last fortnight: the lilac-buds, half expanded by a warm February, are frozen and the blossoms partly destroyed, and the low sun of this high latitude gives a scarcely appreciable warmth, even when the sky is clear.

The hardier sorts of fruit trees support the long Winter and tardy Spring without injury; but peaches, apricots, and grapes, trained as espaliers, must be covered with straw matting in order to produce at all. Roses are also carefully swathed, and the flowerbeds protected with thick heaps of fir-boughs. The same care here employed to secure these plants and trees would, with us, say in latitude 40°, enable us to have figs, pomegranates, camellias, and the more delicate varieties of grapes in the open air. I have long been of the opinion that the capacities of our climate, in this respect, have never been fully tested. We shrink from experiments which involve a little more than ordinary labor; but more than half the charm of horticulture lies in the success which is attained under such conditions.

The misfortune is, that agriculture in all its branches, has in America been followed, principally, by classes representing two extremes-the oldfashioned farmer, conservative, unprogressive, relying only on the few modes of culture to which he was accustomed as a boy, and the rich amateur who possesses no real knowledge, and feels no sincere, absorbing interest in the life which he has adopted as another form of luxury. The intermediate class-those who bring taste, intelligence, and enthusiasm to the work, looking beyond immediate profit or ostentations show-are still too scantily represented. Here I find men, developed by culture and travel, devoting their lives to what is really the noblest human science, and the results, under circumstances far less favorable than surround us, are such as to make me regret how far we are in arrears.

One of these men, three or four years ago, persisted in introducing the system of deep-plowing. The farmers of the neighborhood predicted his rain, but the results are already so manifest, that they are, one by one, following his example. By heavy manuring, and a judicious rotation of crops, these fields which have been cultivated for fifteen hundred years, give a tolerable yield, with the old system of shallow plowing (four inches, probably, would be the average), yet I am convinced that their production may be doubled. The value of the solar and atmospheric influences has never yet been measured.

Our climate, I am satisfied, is better than that of Germany, or even of Belgium. Whether the south of England, with its extraordinarily mild Winter and its equable temperature, though often so moist and unfavorable to crops, is to be preferred to our dry, clear air and more violent changes, is a question which admits of discussion. Our harvests, on the whole, are more certain, even leaving out of view our more hasty and imperfect agricultural system. In regard to the health and vigor of the race, these depend rather upon the habits of life than upon dif ference of climate. The nearest approach to English stability and order is to be found among the Quaker farmers of Pennsylvania, and there is no class of our people, I am sure, more healthy or long lived or

better provided with the good things of this life. I don't mean to point a moral or adorn a tale, wherever I can avoid it—least of all in these familiar letters; but I think Ik. Marvel and H. G. will agree with me, that the most of us country-people in America might be better off than we are.

When the Spring opens, I hope it will open further reflections upon this point. After having had the promise of Summer in England, I look out of my window, here, upon the bleak. Thüringian Mountains, with a feeling akin to despair.

## A CARD.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A JUDGE AT CHAMBERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The recent statute respecting the appointment of a Judge to sit at Chambers, naturally attracted attention to the extent of the powers conferred. Without dis tion to the extent of the powers conterred. Without dis-cussing the merits of the act, or whether forms are any more dangerous when administered by one min than by five in succession, it would seem that there are other con-siderations connected with the general subject no less obvious than those already published.

It is notorious that the act has created the greatest ex-citement in judicial quarters. From the nature of the complaints thence emanating, several conclusions may be arrived at.

That while the Chambers' business is, of itself,

First: That while the Chambers' business is, of itself, tedious, and burdensome, its powers and patronage make its administration desirable to the several Judges.

Second: That a class of practitioners derive their livelihood from the drippings of judicial favor.

Third: That these practitioners are commonly connected by a well defined and continuous tie to the judicial affections and sympathy. Every grade and kind of relationship presents the same electric chord from favor to emolument. Social and family relationship assume no where so tender and profitable a sense of obligation.

Now these inferences are very grave. Nepotism is, under any disguise, shameful and pernicious. So far as the recent act establishes responsibility to higher authority, it is to be commended. If it does not establish it, let it be amended. The Chambers would present very different characteristics from those which have been its reproach hitherto; and experienced lawyers might sometimes receive those professional duties and emoluments which were never intended, or a class, and which ought to be open to the learning and worth of every respectable LAWYER.

### A'CARD. TOO MANY LAWYERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Having read your leader about the pardon of Kohnstamm, in this morning's paper, I beg to state what I heard the other day, in a society of learned men, about such faings and corruption generally. It was the notion of those gentlemen that a source of much corruption in this country consists in a superabundance of lawyers; and it was mentioned that the Prussian Government, in this matter, like in many others, had manifested very sound ideas, and put them into practice years ago by discouraging a too great pressure of young men toward entering the profession of law, An immense deal of work is done may in Prussia by the Judges of Peace, and there are in the baron City of Leipzig more lawyers at present than in Barlin (in the tense greater than the first city). Please excuse my liberty.

One of Your Readers. Kohnstamm, in this morning's paper, I beg to state what

## POLITICAL.

The Hon A. E. Garrett declines being a candidates

A committee is organizing the Republican party in every county in Florida, and the prospects are good.

Senator Stewart of Nevada is about to take the dump in Mississippi in favor of the Republican platform. SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 6.—Before LEONARD, P. J., INGRAHAM, and SMITH, J. J. THE THOMPSON-ST. HOMICIDE—KILLING NO MUEDER—

claims of Senator Hendricks of Indiana for the next Democratic nomination to the Presidency. The Hon. George W. Chase of Maryland, Otsego ounty, N. Y., died last week. He was member of Concress in 1833 and 1884. He was a prominent and highly transport of citizen. teemed citizen. The colored citizens of the First Ward of Wash-

The Democrats of Indiana and Illinois erge

ington, have, after much deliberation, rejected the ad vice of Scuator Sumner, and decided not to nominat ndidates of their own race. Gov. Fletcher of Missouri, and a large number of

the leading men of the North-Western States are corresponding with a view of securing the nomination of Secretary Stanton for next President.

tary Stanton for next President.

The Republican eight-hour resolution, providing for a joint special committee to consider the rights, rewards of labor, and the relief measures proposed by the workingmen's organizations, has passed the Connecticut House of Representatives.

A more complete canvass in the vote at the late election in Michigan, shows that Judge Graves, Republican andidate for the Supreme Court, receives a majority of 24,001. The average majorities for Republican candidates for the Constitutional Convention, foot up 24,153.

A Union Republican State Convention, will be held

A Union Republican State Convention will be held it Montpelier, Vermont, on Thursday, the 30th day of May, 807, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of nominating can-lidates for Governor, Licutemant-Governor, and Treas-rer, to be supported at the annual State election in Sep-

ember.

George Penbody says if he were but 40 a nomination of the Presidency might be attractive to him, but being 2, his chief care must be to preserve health, and he goes sack to remain in England for three years, because the dimate there agrees with him. He also says that if the shoice of the next President were left to him he should have Robert C. Winthrep of Beston.

The members of the Republican State Central Committee will meet at Topeks, Kansas, on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, 1867, for the purpose of organizing a canvass of the State for the amendment, striking the word "white" out of the Constitution of the State. All Republicans, desiring to make a canvass on this question, are requested to meet with the Committee.

Workingmen of New-York are getting quite anxious about the eight-hour law recently passed by the Legislature, but to which Gov. Fenton has not yet affixed his signature. Gov. Geary retains in his hands a similar bill which fixes eight hours as a day's work in the state of Pennsylvania in all the cotton, weolen, silk, paper, bagging, and flux factories, and the same shall be the case in all contracts for mechanics and day laborers.

the case in all contracts for mechanics and day inhorers. The New-Orleans Tribune states that in all parts of the Southern States where the Conservatives have unde attempts to link the recently enfranchised citizens of their party, they have invariably failed to obtain even a man. At several meetings where colored men were called upon to speak, they boddly declared their determination to stand by all means with the Republican party. The Conservatives everywhere begin to be less appeal of inducing the colored people to vote for them. After Herschel V. Johnson had addressed a recent collider meeting in Georgia, a colored brother put the asc to him personally in this style: "If Gov. Johnson is really your friend, and wishes to see all the people present, by don't be accept the reconstruction and supple-

thankful because he has not been hung."

The Washington correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says Gen. Butler, who has been actively at work in search of facts concerning the assassination of President Lincoln, has obtained positive evidence that it was never the intention of the conspirators to include Vice President Johnson among their victims, and that the movements of Alzerott about the Kirkwood House, with the virious circumstances indicating a plot against the life of Mr. Johnson, were purposely put forward as a blind.

Robert W. Hughes of Abingdon, Va., one of the wast miliabed writers of the South, once a precimient

Robert W. Hughes of Abingdon, Va., one of the most polished writers of the South, once a prefinient secessionist, and editor of The Beckmond Examiner during the war, declares himself on the present political position in these words; "I avow a radical change of opinion on many leading points of politics. More especially am I wearied of the practice which the South has pursued from the beginning of this great and eventful controversy of sacrificing attainable good, attainable right, attainable justice, for a good, a right, a justice for the most part abstract, intangible, and of doubtful vaine."

Ex-Gov. Brown of Georgia told the people in his recent speech at Augusta: "We submit to it, or fight. If you don't intend to fight, why sit here and grow, and find fault with the decrees of Providence! You claim the protection of the Government. In chaiming that protection, is it honorable in you want Northern capital to aid development, you must invite it, and in doing so, treat those whom you invite as your friends. You must look at things as they now are. Your old institutions are gone. Starery is abolished. Start out anew. You must accommodate yourselves to the new order of things."

Mr. James H. Nixon, one of the Republicans who

Mr. James H. Nixon, one of the Republicans who voted in the New Jersey House of Representatives against the proposition to strike out the word white from the State Constitution, has published a letter stating the reasons which induced him so to vote. He claims that there can be no question as to the fidelity of the Republicans of New-Jersey to the principle of impartial suffrage, the only difference of opinion being as to the best mode of accomplishing the end sought. For, he says, the resolution is question propounded only one amendment to the icomplishing the end sought. For, he says, the resolu-tion in question propounded only one amendment to the constitution, when there are several others needed qually as much; that they sdopted that one alone, they would thereby have been precluded, by the terms of the constitution from making any other amendments for five nears to come.

# CIVIL COURTS.

THE COURTS FOR MAY. UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the United States Circuit Court, criminal cases and cases on the general calendar for the April Term (which is a "stated" one, and will end in July) will be tried. Among the criminal cases, the most prominent, probably, are the "Trapp case," in which a lawyer is charged with forgery, and the "Carleton case," in which a lawyer is charged with forgery, and the "Carleton case," in which a luftled States Treasury Agent is charged with defeanding the Government to the extent of nearly \$500,000, Judge Shipman will sit during the balance of the term. He is now absent in Connecticut, but will return and open Court to-morrow (Tuesday). It is probable that the proceedings in the "Prussian Extradition case," taken before Commissioner White, will come up before Judge Shipman for review, on a writ of certiorari.

In the finited States District Court it is probable that Judge Smalley will sit. With the exception of returns of process on the regular days and the hearing of a few admirally cases, most of them seamen's wages cases, it is not likely that anything will be done in this Court during May. In the United States Circuit Court, criminal

ay. Before the United States Commissioners there are no

ases pending of more than ordinary importance

STATE COURTS.

The announcement by the General Term that it will be continued during two weeks of this mouth has invalidated the appointments heretefore made. The members of the present General Term are Justices Leonard. bers of the present General Term are Justices Leonard, Ingraham, and Sutherland. Justice Ingraham in regular course should hold Special Term and Justice Sutherland the Chambers. The latter will, therefore, probably have his place at General Term occupied by Mr. Justice Clerke. During these two weeks there will be but two Circuits, and as this is one of the months for Oyer and Terminer it is quite possible that there may be but one Circuit during the month. Who is to sit at those courts and at Special Term is as yet wholly undetermined. One Circuit and the Special Term will sit in the unfinished marble building on Chambers-st. The action of the Supreme Court in holding a General Term on Saturdays for non-enumerated motions will, no doubt, greatly relieve the Appeal calendar; but the effect of their present action on the overburdened and growing Circuit calendar will probably be to throw it still further behind.

The Chambers is assigned to Judge Sutherland, and, the Governor not having hitherto made an appointment under the new haw, it will most likely be held by him. Last month's calendar in this branch has been cleared, but the new motions are a formidable mass for any judge to undertake.

In the Superior Court the appointments are more settled. Justices Robertson and Barbour hold the trial terms for jury causes, Justice McCunn presides at the trial term for non-jury causes, and the other three, Justices Monell, Garvin, and Jones, hold the General Term and alternately attend to Chambers business.

In the Common Pleas Judge Daly will hold the Special Term and Judges Brady and Cardozo the Trial Terms.

Judge Alker will hold the Trial Term of the Matine Ingraham, and Sutherland. Justice Ingraham in regular

Term and Judges Brady and Cardozo the Trial Terms.
Judge Alker will hold the Trial Term of the Marine
Court for the call of the Calendar, and Judge Gross will
also sit for the trial of causes, Judge Hearne attending to
the motion business. This Court is becoming in amount
of business one of the most important Courts in the city,
its calendar this month having over 300 causes.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. MAY &

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE BETTS-APPOINTMENT OF SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, ESQ., TO FILL THE VA-CNNCY.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE BETTS—APPOINTMENT OF SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, ESQ., TO FILL THE VACNNCY.

The Hon. Samuel R. Betts, who has held the position of District Judge for the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, for a period of over 40 years, and who has discharged the duties of that position with marked idelity, zeal, and ability, and whose decisions, especially in admirally cases, are considered of the highest authority, and have been quoted as such and commended by the most able legal minds, not only of this, but of foreign countries, has at length, having reached his 56 year, fell it incumbent mpon him, in view of the state of his health and the ardnous nature of the duties that would have been required of him under the New Bankrupt law, to send his realgnation to the President. It is as follows:

Sex: The paisage by Congress of a Bankrupt Law, which will go into operation on the lat of June nest, admonishes me, at my advanced age, and in my impaired state of health, that I am inadequate to the discharge of the increased duties which, under that at, will be cast upon the Judge of this District. It is important, with a view to the basiness to be done under that law, that the position should be filled without any unnecessary delay by the incumbent who will be charged with the administration of that law.

I therefore beg to tender my resignation of the office of District Judge of the United States, which I have held since the 26th of December, 1860. Very respectfully, your obsolest servant, Sancer, R. Bettys.

To His Kneelency Andrew Jourson, President of the United States.

The resignation was duly received and accepted by the President, who, on Friday last, appointed Sanuel Blatchford, sag., to fall the vacancy.

Mr. Blatchford is a very able and well read lawyer, and well understands the duties of his new position. He is well and favorably known as the author (or compiler) of "Blatchford's Reports of Cases in the U. S. Circuit Court," and also the official reporter of Prize cases, hea

trict Court Room, call the Admiralty calender and assign causes. Mr. Blatchford is about 47 years of age; medium hight, rather slimly built; is noted for his application, en-ergy, and industry in his profession, and has secured the good will, and has the kind wishes of all acquainted with nim on account of his urbanity and kindness of heart. V 100 m

Justices Moneil, Garvin and Jones.

Liability Of Telegraph Companies—formation Of Contracts.

Corrad W. Ross agt. The Inited States Telegraph Company.

On the 20th of August, 1865, Tack Brothers & Co. sent to the plaintiff a direction to sell 500 bbls. of oil at 51; cents per gallon. This message was written by the senders on one of the printed forms of the Company which requires, to insure accuracy, that the sender shall have the message repeated at an additional charge of half rates. The message was received correctly in the Company's office here, but by an error in transcribing read, when delivered to the plaintiff, 5,000 in place of 500. The plaintiff paid for the dispatch. He sold 5,000 bbls. and reposted back, when he was at once informed of the error. By that time oil had risen 1; cents, and the plaintiff, who had sold in his own name, compromised with the purchasers of 4,500 bbls. at \$2,800, the difference between the prices. Oil continued to rise and reached 60 cents. The plaintiff lost, too, his commissions on the 4,500 bbls., amounting to \$00, 60. For these losses he sued the Company, and the Court below rendered and new appeals, arguing that there was no contract between the mesless and the plaintiff, by which they could be liable for his losses in any case; that if there was any contract it was that contained in the printed form, and that under that they were not liable, as the message was not repeated; and that, even supposing them liable, the damages were too remote, not being the direct consequence of the error in the message. The plaintiff replies that a contract arcse between himself and the defondants when they medicale to deliver a message to hum, and that the money paid by him was the consideration of that contract, as he did not see them until the contract was complete; and that his action, which resulted in loss of money and ishor, gross directly from the negligence of the defendants. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. John E. Parsons; for defendant, Mr. Lowrey.

Louise C. Southwick, appellant, agt. George W. Southwick, respondent. This was an action brought by a married woman against her husband to recover the sum of \$6,762 24, the ballance of moneys received by him as her agent, and forming a part of her separate estate. By the will of her father, the appellant with her sisters was equally entitled to a share in his estate and fits proceeds, "subject to her own separate disposition, without being in any manner liable for the debts or liabilities of her husband, or subject in any mainer to his control or disposition." The respondent was one of the executors of the will, and qualified as such. On Sept. 16, 1864, the appellant, by instrument in writing, under seal, made the respondent her agent to collect the moneys due her from her father's estate, and he received up to June, 1863, over \$15,000. On the trial of the cause, after the appellant had rested her case, the referce allowed the respondent to be sworn in his own behalf, notwithstanding the objection was made to his competency as a witness. He undertook to swear from memoranda made by his bookkeeper, and also from some vague recollections which he had of payments made in cash to the appellant, that he had paid to her or on her account all the money which he had paid to her or on her account all the money that was due; but it appeared that the larger portion of the moneys with which he sought to credit her, was paid by him for bills for which he would have been primarily liable as her husband. The referce gave judgment against Mrs. Southwick, from which the present appeal was taken.

On the argument the Court reversed the judgment, vacated the order of reference, and ordered a new trial; holding that it was meompetent for a husband to testify for the respondent.

for the respondent. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—MAY 6. Before Daly, F. J., Bradt and Cardozo, J. J.

Before DALY, F. J., BRADY and CARDOZO, J. J.
COMMISSIONS ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS UNLAWPUL.
The plaintiff was employed by the defendants to
procure a charter for the ship Red Gauntlet from the
Government. He ultimately precured a charter to carry
horses for the Banks expedition, on which he claimed a
commission of \$500.02. In the Court below judgment was
ordered for plaintiff, but on the appeal the judgment was norses for the Banks expectition, on which he claimed a commission of \$f\$-id 92. In the Court below judgment was ordered for plaintiff, but on the appeal the judgment was reversed on the fath of a decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, that all contracts for commissions on procuring the furnishing of supplies to the Government are void as against public policy. The question will no doubt be carried up to the Court of Appeals.

Revealet, Tracy & Benedict for plaintiff; Owen, Gray & Owen for defendant.

#### Before Judge Daly. TRADE MARKS.

TRADE MARKS.

Samuel W. Derier, et al., agt. Howard Sager & Co. and The Marshaller and the plaintiffs, the Dexter Brothers of Pawtucket, R. L., the sons of A. G. Dexter, to whose business they succeed, bave, in conjunction with their father, to whose business they succeed, established a branch of maguateture called "knitting cotton," That upon the plaintiffs fabrics a labelus placed printed in blue, with a peculiar kind of type and border, which the plaintiffs have adopted for a great many years as their trade mark.

That hast year a Company was organized called the Marshapang Company at West Goshen, Conn., for the manufacture of knitting cotton, which the plaintiffs have adopted for a great many years.

Murshapang Company at West Goshen, Conn., for the manufacture of kultting cottob; which Company adopted the same style of putting up their goods, and adopted a label printed in blue ink of the same size of the plaintiffs, the same size and face of type, and precisely the same border, and like the plaintiff's substantially in other

respects.

The Marshapang Company had succeeded in getting a highly respectable house in this city engaged in selling goods for them.

Upon the bill of complaint Judge Brady granted an in-junction against all the defendants, and restrained them

Upon the bill of complaint Judge Bridy granted unetton against all the defendants, and restrained them from manufacturing or selling the goods under their resent trade mark.

The defendant te-day moved, before Judge Daly, upon the defendant te-day moved afficulties and voluminous affidavits to dissolve the

njunction.

Judge Daly held that the mere inspection of the espective labels was sufficient to fix, in his mind, the onclusion that the defendants trade-mark was intended o simulate the plaintiff's, and that affidavits could not hange a fact so palpable. He, therefore, held that the laintiff's were entitled to a continuance of their injunco G. Hull for the plaintiffs, Mr. Fithian for the de-

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GERMAL THEM. Enumerated motions.

57—Otter agt. The Brevoort Pet.
Co.
37—Herlin agt. Blashfield.
316—Sherman agt. Bartholomew.
316—The Bank of New Orleans agt.
The Bank of New Orleans agt.
Co-Alerandre agt. The Bank date tual linsurance Co.
41—The Mayor, &c., agt. Hoppock, &c.
42—The First Nat. Bank of Medical Mayor.
Co-The 51.—Otter agt. The Brevoort Pet.
51.—Berlin agt. Blashfield.
519.—Sheyman agt. Bartholomew.
317.—The Bank of New Orleans agt.
Branden, Mr.
62.—Alexandre agt. The San Mutual Insurance Co.
61.—The Mayor, &c., agt. Hoppock, &c.
62.—The Pirat Nat. Bank of Medina, N. Y., agt. Eisner, &c.
63.—Lanell agt. Myers.
64.—In r. Matter of Benj. Stilwell, &c.
65.—De Barre agt. Livingston.

63—De Barre agt. Livingston.
66—Russ agt. Cladwick, &c.
67—Kelney agt. Marray, U. S.
Marshal.
SUPHEME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.—MILLER, J.
255—Same agt. Ribly.
2750—Same agt. Ribly.
2750—Same agt. The E. N. Y. and
J. R. R. Co.
261—Warring agt. The Hofings Fire
Liz. Co.
261—Warring agt. The Hofings Fire
Liz. Co.
262—Donoline agt. C. F. N. and E.
R. R. Co.
263—Donoline agt. C. F. N. and E.
R. R. Co.
264—Donoline agt. Disloy.
265—The Irving Bank agt. Dukois.
266—The Irving Bank agt. Dukois.

134. Co.

247—Sneicher agt. Lynch, Eheriff,
&c.

1001—Cronedity, jr., agt. Crane.

1001—Cronedity, jr., agt. Crane.

1137—Sherbock agt. Lamont.

1213—Sherbock agt. Lamont.

1213—Sherbock agt. Lamont.

1214—Riddle agt. Sanford.

441—Voordhis agt. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

PART II.—Adjourned to Wednesday.

SUPREMR COURT—SPROIAL TREE.—WELLS, J. Demurrers.

3—Camp agt. Notice.

15—Ginam agt. Receich.

15—Geodwin agt. Receich.

124—Lewis agt. Anson.

111—Scherfellin agt. Delaphaine.

133—Modualde agt. McQuaide.

133—Hofman agt. Schultz.

133—Same agt. Same.

144—Cuff agt. Derland.

145—Goodwin Hawley.

146—Cook agt. Hawley.

146—Cook agt. Hawley.

147—Reynon agt. Setzelbach.

148—Byrnes agt. Loughras.

149—Burnes agt. Loughras.

140—Cook agt. Hawley.

147—Reynon agt. Setzrelbach.

148—Burnes.

149—Burnes.

149—Burnes.

150—Burnes.

160—Mornes agt. Burnes.

160—Mornes agt. Burnes.

160—Burnes.

170—Burnes.

1

135—Hoffman agt. Schultz.
135—Same agt. Same.
140—Chittenden agt. Chittenden.
141—Cuff agt. Dorland.
142—Gosler agt. Froeligh.
143—Byrnes agt. Loughran.
143—Byrnes agt. Loughran.
143—Hovenel agt. Builer.
143—Byrnes agt. Loughran.
143—Hovenel agt. Builer.
143—Byrnes agt. Loughran.
143—Hovenel agt. Builer.
143—Byrnes agt. Loughran.
143—Byrnes agt. Loughran

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

FIRST BOARD. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT. 

| UPREMIC COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 6.—Reford ILDOSARD, P. J., INORAHAM, and SMITH, J. J. (6,00)... | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 105, | 1

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

6.990 111 | 1.000 1.06 | 185.000 1.052 |

U.S 68 5-20 Reg '62 | 51.000 1.064 | U.S 68 5-20 Cou '54 |

10.000 1052 | 68 5-20 Cou '65 | 10.000 1.052 |

US 68 5-20 Cou '62 | 2.000 1.072 | Trens Notes 7 3-10 |

US 68 5-20 Cou '62 | 2.000 1.072 | 2d Series |

46.000 1.052 

| 100. | 20½ Hudson River | Mil & St Paul | St Paul | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 35½ | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. | 100. OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-10 A. M.

| 100 | 981 | 11110| Central | 100 | 583 | 111110| Central | 100 | 530 | 99 | 200 | 114 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 115 | 100 | 115 | 100 | 115 | 100 | 115 | 100 | 115 | 100 | 115 | 100 | 115 | 100 | 115 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 451 100 973 300 300 500 

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS. SECOND BOARD.

Gold closed at 137, after selling at 1357@ 1377. The clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank were \$57,045,000, and the balances \$1,287,530.

The favorable debt statement has given new firm-

MONDAY, May 6-P. M.

ness to Government stocks and the business has been unusually large. The 5-20s of 1865 were sold at 1072. and 10-40s at 90%. The Border State Stocks were strong. Railway Mortgages were steady and full prices paid for Bank shares. Western Union Telegraph sold at 45%, and 131 was paid for Pacific Mail. Railway shares sold at a general advance early in the day. After the call prices were lower and stocks offered freely. It is wholly a broker's market and outside operators are rare. The only argument in favor of a rise is based upon cheap money. At the Second Board prices were lower, Erie, upon which the whole market hangs, selling at 63. Late in the afternoon the market was unsettled, and closed as follows: New-York Central, 981@984; Erie, 631@ 631: Reading, 104@1041; Michigan Southern, 691@ 601; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 734@734; Rock

Western Preferred, 621; Fort Wayne, 97@971. Money on call is 5@6 per cent, with loans in some cases at less on Governments. Commercial bills sold at 6 | @7 | for best, and 7@12 for lower grades. There is a steady investment demand for Governments, and Railway shares bought at higher prices are being sold at the temporary advance, and the proceeds put into gold-bearing stocks.

Island, 911/a911; North-Western, 36/a361; North-

Exchange is firm, and quoted as follows : London, 60 days, 1091; sight, 1101@1101; Paris, long, 5.131@ 5.121; short, 5.111@5.10; Antwerp, 5.161@ 5.15; Swiss, 5.161@5.15; Hamburg, 862@361; Amsterdam, 411@ 414; Frankfort, 411@414; Bremen, 791@701; Berlin,

and 100 tuns Liganmvitte at 10s., and per steamer 700 boxes Cheese at 25s., 106 tes. Lard at 20s., and 31,000 bush. Corn at 4jd. To London, per steamer, 150 cases Tobacco at 5s., 150 three-fourtlis boxes do at 2s., and 150 bales Furs at 40s. To Bremen, 100 hhds. To-

bacco at 15s. The reserve of the banks stands as follows, com-

pared with last week: April 27. \$7,464,304 67,920,351 \$0,002,177 Inc . \$2,407,872 70,587,397 Inc . 2,006,966 Legal tenders. Total ..... \$75,324,635 \$80,480,484 Inc. \$5,164,822 \$187,674,341 \$195,729,072 Inc. \$8,054,731 30,601,285 33,571,747 Dec. 29,538 Deposits..... Circulation..... Total .... \$221,275,626 \$229,300,819

Reserves \$55,318,905 \$07,325,204 25 percent excess on legalam' \$20,005,749 \$23,164,280 Increase in excess of surplus of 25 per cent \$3,174,531 Loans \$247,737,381 \$250,877,558 Inc. \$3,160,177 The surplus of reserve is two millions less than the increase in legal tenders and gold. Much of the increase in deposits has been in National Bank notes. which are offered at low interest, in order to get them into legal tenders.

them into legal tenders.

TABLE of the Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposite, and Legal Tenders in the Banks of the City of New York, for the week ending Saturday, May 4, 1897.

Avenue Avenue Avenue Avenue Avenue Avenue Banks.

Loans and of Circu of Legal Discounts. Specia lation. Deposits. Tenders.

1				*	
1	Bank of N. Y 7,158,023	2,639,183	826,394	7,264,000	3,524,441
н	Manhattan 5,290,577	259,941	19,297	4,471,501	1,505,634
П	Merchants' ., 7,179,298	569,449	830,617	5,342,355	2,016,716
8	Mechanics' 5,007,873	157.518	565,503	3,700,442	1,133,693
9	Union 4,105,393	116,519	485,696	2,038,709	
а	Bank of America 7,177,375	1,075,700	3,600	7,136,860	971,584
4	Phenix 3,607,263	196,201	200,835	2,515,806	3,541,609
	City	451,546			703,589
а	Tradespien's 3,124,022	21,626	187,839	2,758,509 1,000,716	8770,550
а	Fultot 2,357,185	67,537		2,054,465	747 pay
а	Chemical 5,761,068	583,949	*****	5,109,473	1,114,500
9		29,517	ASSESSE		1,687,301
1		105,920	452,006 499,774	2,300,101	750,344
ш		34,875		764,515	199,986
1	Butchers' & Drovers' 2,390,633		253,340	1,653,541	417,849
9	Mech. & Traders 1,826,507	21,194	155,720	1,023,092	497,130
3	Greenwich 1,120,719	******	4,678	775,261	65,79
91	Leather Manufacts. 3,273,214	150,043	250,002	2,549,676	881,230
ti)	7th Ward National. 1,207,345	36,767	179,926	720,714	327,341
	Bank State N. Y 4,983,962	400,298	185,600	3,750,716	1,425,441
	American Exchange, 10,806,309	461,631	965,883	6,243,172	1,973,17
	Commerce23,305,223	685,091	5,072,560	7,106 033	7,275,631
	Broadway 6,107,529	121,795	900,000	4,340,594	1,529,216
	Ocean 3,163,402	48,012	795,534	2,569,201	1,054,544
	Mercantile 3,366,139	37,099	482,097	2,000,572	1,051,354
91	Pacific	21,597	141,449	1,650,202	\$13,559
	Bank Republic 4,789,036	247,192	838,750	4,220,563	1,850,000
	Chatham 1,901,344	20,104	131,679	1,509,184	552,13
	People's 1,437,481	26,693	6,835	1,331,006	256,543
	North American 2,302,060	103,268	302,798	2,073,066	5474,000
	Hanover 2,705,291	50,716	289,393	1,701,310	479,98
	Irving 1,714,000	11,000	194,785	1,585,500	481,000
ô	Metropolian10,390,345	100,859	2,154,153	5,490,044	1,993,00
āl	Cittsens' 1,373,866	16,932	131 945	1,384,331	420,74
31	Naman 2,213,019	132,613	4,376	1,848,091	406,89
	Market 2,810,733	60,429	532,300	2,056,737	639.20
	St. Nicholas 2,465 399	49,614	758,405	1,902,854	463,30
	Shoe and Leather 5,073,800	36,734	946,443	3,493,500	1,277,50
	Corn Exchange 3,836,666	25,773	9,444	2,350,303	516,00
	Continental 4,357,743	102,341	570,049	2,400,000	600,00
6	Commonwealth 2,781,250	53,635	243,727	2,773,333	832,99
П	Oriental	11,090	10,705	964,420	253.41
	Marine 1,902,405	32,951	353,008	1,597,636	535,00
	Atlantie 1,330,045	32,951 14,121	20,600	1,146,687	269,43
	Importers & Traders, 5,766,715	74,061	503.490	4,100,095	1,438,42
	Park	490,163	983,500	13,212,527	5,172,30
	Mech. B. Association. 1,014,276	17,371	300,763	1,250,043	- 2011.07
	Grocers'	6,146	86,917	1,667,961	327,43
	North River 1,372,775	22,114	11,723	1,142,229	207,93
	East River 1,011,779	1.656	285,500	710.493	500,64
	Manuf. and Moren., 1:379,945	17,996	1,060	1,009,040	163,90
	Fourth National16,559,930	86,918	2.869,307	13.556.501	4,637,04
	Central National 12,035,156	74,014	1,664,892	12,052,175	3,856,16
Н	Second Nathanal 1,290,983	*****	279,000	1,054,069	343,62
ø	Ninth National 6,453,142	156,059	920,004	0.654,604	1,875,48
u	First National 2,516,387	15,198	447,275	3,186,237	1,725,70
ı	Third National 2,983,734	158,471	7302,658	2,463,499	1,769,83
ø	N. Y. Exchange 907.187	9,992	260,305	700,306	268,55
ı	Touth National 2,290 60 )	1,950	907,700	1.115,700	507,20
ij	Bull's Head 1,349,105	6,984	11,563	1,425,110	***
ij	Croton 513,781	2,447	180,000	312,472	122.61
ø	National Currency 270,001	29,363	90,000	423,536	205,79
ı	Bowerr National 733,682	41,000	235,000	540,586	291,11
ш	Duncel transmission ton, your	*****		7.5097.00	****

Totals

Leans and Discounts. \$250.377,558 | Specie.
Circulation. \$250.377,558 | Specie.
Legal Tenders. \$70,871,477 | Deposits.
Clearings for the week ending April 27, 1807.
Clearings for the week ending May 4, 1807.
Balances for the week ending May 4, 1807.
Balances for the week ending May 4, 1807.

\$416,484,422 **44** 550,860,118 79

stimulate an advance will do well to examine the price of leading English railways, and of leading French speculative corporations before making large engagements. With protracted cheap money their roads and corporations show a decrease in price similar

to that noticed in the fancies of Wall-st. ENGLISH RAILWAY SHARFS. London and North-Western .... 1215 116 401 1121 102 133 1135 Great Northern. FRENCH STOCKS.

| 200. | 13.985 | 100. | 13.5 623 | Chic & N West Free | 600. | 0.3 623 | 800. | 0.5 634 | 200. | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10 Accounts state that the Albany and Susquehanus

Railroad is rapidly approaching completion. The road is completed to Sidney, 105 miles, and is graded nearly ready for the rails to Nineveh, 120 miles. Nineven will be the point of intersection with the Penasylvania and Delaware Canal Company's road, leading to the coal regions, a distance of 55 miles. The tunnel is five miles beyond Nineveh. So it will be seen there is but 20 miles of grading to be done between Albany and Binghamton.

The following are the comparative earnings of the

Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week in April: 

way for the month of April was: 1867. ....\$103,154 13 | 1866. .....\$102,013 57 | Inc. .....\$1,140 5 Comparative earnings of the Western Union Rail

road, for the week ending April 20, were: 1867.....\$13,633 72 | 1866......\$14,699 22 | Dec.....\$1,085 68

THE MARKETS. [Carefully reported for Tun Tainunn!

MONDAY, May 6, 1867.

ASHES—Only a moderate demand prevails for Pols; prices are steady at \$8 50 288 622. Pearls are quiet and noderate at \$12 75 2813. 

pire Mills.

COTTON—There has been very little done to-day, the sales footing up only about 580 baies. Buyers refuse to operate except at a decline, and as holders refuse to meet them, the market closes somewhat nominal at 27 227 for Middling Uplands, to 25 225 c. for Middling New-

for Middling Uplands, to 2502356. For Albahang Seen Coleans.

COPPEE—There has been considerable activity in Brazil Coffee to-day at about former rates, the market closing firm; sales of 2,334 bags per Gertrude at 134c., gold, tabond; 2,277 bags per Mary A. Benson, 3,590 hags per Brazileiro and to arrive per Century (now at Hampton Reads), on private terms. Other styles are moderately active; sales of 1,200 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—We have had a fair demand for State and Western Flour to-day, and with limited arrivals and only a moderate stock prices of the low and medium brands have advanced 1025c. per bbl., and classed firm with an upward tondency; the inquiry being largely speculative and conflued to these grades; Trade and Family brands have ruled firm, but the business is not active; the sales are 11,400 bbls. at \$112\$12 for Superflus State and Western; \$12 102\$13 50 for the low grades of Spring Wheat Western Extra; \$15.002\$15 30 for good to choice do; \$13.752\$14 50 for Shipping Ohio; \$14.602\$15 75 or Trade and Family brands of Ohio. Michigan, and \$16.202\$19 25 for St. Louis Extras. California Flour is less pleuty, and is firmer: sales of 987 bbls. and prices are firmer; sales of 150 bbls. at \$1.102\$16 60 for Trade and Family brands. Southern Flour is firmer but not active; sales of 250 bbls. at \$13.152\$14 85 for common to fair Baltimore and Country Extras; and \$14.952\$15 for Brandy wire.

FISH—Dry Ced are firm and in fair request at \$5.502. for Midding Uplands, to 282256. for Midding Sec-Orleans. COFFEE—There has been considerable activity in Bra-

stronger; sales of 140 bbls. at \$6 754\$6 \$5 for Brandy-wive.

FISH—Dry Cod are firm and in fair request at \$6 50.2 \$7 for \$1. Georges. Mackerel are in fair jobbing demand at full previous prices.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is better, especially White, which is in brisk demand for milling; the sakes are 7,500 bush. Mixed Spring at \$2.75; \$2.8042 \$5 for No. 2 Milwan-kee; 15,600 bush. White California at \$1.5085 00, the inside price for Unsound; 7,000 bush. Amber State at \$1.0, and 5,500 bush. White Michigan at \$1.5084 75. Barley and Barley Malt are steady but quiet.

Oats are firmer and fairly active, the demand in part speculative, but chiefly for the brade, closing quiet; sales of 112,000 bush. at \$1.2 \$6.0 \$1.000 bush. at \$1.2 \$6.0 \$1.000 bush. at \$1.2 \$6.0 \$1.000 bush. at \$1.0 \$1.000 bush. at \$1.000 bush. at

Yellow in store.

HAY—The inquiry is fair, but with Hanted arrivals prices are heavy at \$1 80 3\$1 90 for Shipping, and \$2 3\$2 15 In Freights the engagements to Liverpool are 100 bales Cotton at 5-22d, 100 bales S. I. do at id., III at - a number of demand prevails for Manila and